## $base_3$

## multiplication table

	1	2	3	10
1	1	2	3	10
2	2	10	12	20
3	3	12	21	30
10	10	20	30	100

	/	Z	Z	F
/	/	Z	Z	1
7	Z	<i>F</i>	//	Ŀ
Z	Z	//		Z-
1	1	Ŀ	<i>Z</i> -	<i>/</i>

children can learn the multiplication table in hours instead of weeks

o is represented by the sound N\* 1 is represented by the sound T (and P, K, D, B, G) 2 is represented by the sound L (and R) 3 is represented by the sound Z (and F, V,  $\Theta$ ,  $\Phi$ , Z, J, S) this can lead to some entertaining wordplay

- certain sounds have numerical references in base<sub>3</sub> large number naming conventions
  - E, I,  $\cap$ ,  $\exists$ , 0 = 1 0 = 20 = 3

• in the old system, numbers were grouped in 3s (1,111,111)
• in base, numbers are grouped in 4s (1/////////)

- in base<sub>3</sub>, numbers are grouped in 4s (//////////)
- call each group of four a "quartet"

UY = 5 UV = 6 YV = 7

## large number naming conventions

any number consisting of 2 / ----256 quartets is preceded by U **UNYT NA** any number consisting of 3 / \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ 65,536 quartets is preceded by Y ANAL NA any number consisting of 4 about 16 million quartets is preceded by ∀ ANAL NA any number consisting of 5 about 4 billion quartets is preceded by UY **UYNYT NA** any number consisting of 6 about 1 trillion quartets is preceded by U∀ **NANAL NA** any number consisting of 7 about 280 trillion quartets is preceded by Y∀ **AANAL NA** 

 $\bullet$  base $_3$  is efficient to speak 228,844 = two hundred and twenty-eight thousand, eight hundred and forty four 16 syllables

same quantity in base<sub>3</sub>

\* see http://gendo.net/fonegrafiKs.pdf for pronunciation guide

## the numbers

**NEZUL** 

NEZY TENY

62

63

332

333

1000